FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1879.

Academy of Music Merry Hellow, American Institute Forty-lighth Nayonal Exhibition Reath's Theater—Bescuek Chickering Hall-Concert. Daly's Theatre-Divorce Fifth Avenue Theatre-Girofe-Girofa

Fifth Avenue I heater—Oreste blist, Bolar, Branch Opera House—The Mistry Bolar, Haverly's Fheater—Our Daughter. Moster & Hist's Garden—Cunert. New York Aquarium—H. M. S. Finders. Athle's Garden—Euchantment, Bigmple Theater—The Freuch Spy. Park Theatre-The Crushed Tra-Forth Theories—The Cristock, Francisch Sam Francisco Missisteries—Rivold was and 20th sk Standard Theories—Hunlet, Theories Combiguo—Mulligan Guard Chowden, Union Square Theories—My Parties. Wood's Broadway Theatre-Brica-Bras

Subscription Rutes.

Dany (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month, or \$6.50 year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. Stroat (8 pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid. Werney (8 pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

Consequences.

The extraordinary importance of our ap proaching State election is created by the consequences which may follow from it in national politics.

If Mr. CORNELL should be elected Gover nor, the first consequence would be a great strengthening of that wing of the Republican party which desires the election of GRANT for a third term. There is nothing else that can now be done that would have so Important a bearing in this direction as the election of CORNELL. Make him Governor, and Mr. Conkling becomes at once the dictator of the Republican party in New York; and that party becomes solid in behalf of GRANT and the third term.

Similar consequences attach to the election of Mr. Roe'nson. He represents Mr. TILDEN, and his election will be a signal victory for that gentleman-much more signal indeed than was the nomination of his friend for Governor. Put Mr. Robinson once more in the Governor's chair, and the Democracy of New York, or at least that part of it which always stands by the regular nominations, becomes solid for TILDEN. and the delegation from New York in the National Democratic Convention of next year will vote for TILDEN as the candidate of the party, and for nobody else.

These considerations lend to the present

canvass, and to the final voting in November, all of the unaccustomed interest which they certainly possess. Thus it is that those Republicans who are against GRANT oppose Mr. Cornell, and some of them even go to the extraordinary length of threatening to scratch his name from the tickets they will put into the ballot box. The same sort of reasoning on the Democratic side leads those who wish to lay out Mr. TILDEN and render his nomination in 1880 altogether impossible, to join in the determination to vote against Mr. Robinson and to endeavor to cure his defeat. This is the predominant motive with those who are enlisted under the banner of Comptroller KELLY. They intend, if possible, to beat Mr. Robinson in order to remove Mr. TILDEN permanently from the national arena, and to open the way for the nomination of some other candidate who will be more to their taste.

Such is the true inwardness of this re markable complication. On the one hand, we have Republicans who prefer that TIL-DEN should be made President in 1880 rather than GRANT; and on the other, we have Democrats who are willing to see GRANT come in for a third term rather than leave open to Mr. TILDEN the chance of receiving the Democratic nomination.

How many there are of these two interesting classes of politicians will be more elearly apparent after the election in No-

Plundering the Freedman's Bank-Now Proposing to Plunder the Treasury.

he special committee of the Senate a pointed to investigate the Freedman's Bank will report in favor of the Government's purchasing the buildings erected and occupied by that institution at Washington and at Jacksonville, Fla., as a means of declaring another dividend to the defrauded depositors. In other words, it is proposed to saddle a part of the Ring villainy on the taxpayers at large by paying out of the Treasury a round price for this property.

Even under the amended charter, which opened the door to the frauds and robbery of the bank, there was no power conferred to erect buildings of any kind. This authority was assumed by the trustees, who were connected with the Seneca Sand Stone Ring, in which GRANT and most of his set were interested, and of which the bank at Washington was in part constructed. All the Hings at that time played into each other's hands, and made common cause against the Treasury. They were protected, favored, and supported by the Administration, and especially by GRANT, who defied public opinion and openly consorted with the thieves and knaves who organized and carried on this system of plunder.

The proposition to buy the remaining property at a cost of a third of a million not nev. It was suggested after the first investigation by the House, and has been repeated since then by those who would like to have this matter of the Freedman's Bank buried out of sight for the benefit of the Republican party.

More than five years have passed since three Commissioners were authorized by a Republican Congress to close up the affairs of the bank after the explosion in 1873. That act was hardly more friendly than the previous one which deliberately destroyed all security for the poor and ignorant depos-Itors, by allowing the trustees to loan the deposits on real estate and other so-called property, the value of which was to be determined by themselves and by a Finance

Committee composed of notorious ringsters. The last report of these Commissioners shows what it cost to nurse their fat places from July, 1874, to December, 1878. The figures are simply astounding, and ought to be called legalized robbery of the remaining assets of a broken bank into which the help less negro was entrapped by his pretended friends in and out of Congress. Here are the items furnished by the Commissioners to the Treasury Department in answer to a

resolution of the Senate: Salaries of Commissioners from July 13, 1874. to Nov. 50, 1879. aries of agents... 64,229 5 Advertising, stationery, expressage, postage, 11,761 00 9,231.32 Expenses incident to loans, mourance, advertising, suctioneers' fees, expenses of fore-28,230.34 Expenses incident to the maintenance of prop-

78,785 at

#318,753 64

Miscellancous expenses, Ac.

dend of twenty per cent. on the total deposits, and it was mainly expended for salaries, attorneys, and incidental charges. A number of patriots have been living freely and making money for five years past out of the little that was left for the freedmen by the plunderers. The delay that has occurred in winding up the institution was by no means accidental. It has been carefully cultivated to such an extent that thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-one depositors, entitled to \$46,612.01, did not respond to the first dividend, and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-two depositors, entitled to \$47,508.44, failed to appear for the second dividend. Death and distress had thinned their ranks, and under the present system there would be few left at the next dividend, should one

ever be declared. The books of the bank were mutilated and tampered with to hide the rascalities that cropped out in all directions. The trustees and the officials and the managers were all concerned in the villainy. But no attempt was ever made to prosecute them criminally, or to pursue their property in civil suits, because GRANT'S Administration extended its shelter over the whole gang. Now it is proposed to pay for their thievery from the public treasury.

Senator Wallace's Speech. Senator Wallace has appeared in the Pennsylvania campaign, at a great Democratic picnic in the Cumberland Valley, and his speech there is one of the most sensible that we have seen for some time. Mr. WAL-LACE is generally clever at a statement or a definition, and his presentation of the issue of principle between the two parties on this occasion was in his best style. He said the great question was home rule against centralization, strict construction or liberal, strong government by a class or free gov-

ernment by the people. He continued: "Corporate power, and every interest that feels its need to take privileges from the people, unite in the de-mand for centralization and a strong government. We believe in governing from the bottom, not from the top. The individual is the unit in government. To him belone all rights save those which are vital to social order, and those belong to the Government for the safety of the whole. When they verge upon the rights of the people, they are to be jealously watched. Governments in town ship organizations, in county control, and in State affairs, having the direct application of the individual thought to the affairs of the localities, are infinitely better in guarding and protecting against corruption and wrong than a system which ramifes from one common head at Wash ington, and attempts to control local affairs in the ex-tremities. The former corrects and purifies itself; the latter inevitably produces corruption and wrong, without a remedy. Federal election laws and troops at the polls are but another outgrowth of the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party. These are to be met solely by the argument that they trespass upon the rights of the individual, taking from him privileges that belong to him to place them unnecessarily and improperly in the hands of those who control the Federal Government."

Mr. WALLACE reminds his audience that no people in the Union have so important a stake in the restoration of harmony and good government as the people of Pennsylvania. He refers to the uncertainty of foreign markets, not only for the products of our farms but also of our manufactories, and shows very clearly that the South ought to be again, as it was once, the most certain as well as the most profitable market for the varied industries of the North, Ho asks:

"How are we to insure a market for what we produce it the future? Can we do it by causing divisions among our own people, and by arraying one section of the coun-try against another, by flaunting the 'bloody shirt' and rying down with the 'Confederate Brigadier ' Or shall we recognize the fact that the actual market for our manufactures is in the South, and ald to restore our own market by restoring unity, peace, and good government throughout the whole country? The only security for continuance of the period of prosperity now about break-ing upon our Pennsylvania industries is to be found in restoring the whole country to the condition of one prosperous and united people. We of Pennsylvania are more interested in this question than any other section of the republic, for we are the workshop of the republic. The true protection for Pennsylvania's industries is in the restoration of peace and good fellowship to all."

It is marvellous beyond comprehension that in the State which furnishes coal and iron, and all the multitude of manufactures which they unite to produce, a party could be marshalled to keep in uproar and confusion, in slavery and poverty, the populanatural customers. When the society of the South is settled and its agriculture revived. Pennsylvania furnishes it with implements, from a cotton planter and a plough to a steam engine and a press. When her railroads are to be rebuilt Pennsylvania sends her the iron. Her coal boats choke the upper waters of the Ohlo before every freshet, and the number of them increases with every day of peace and uninterrupted industrial

effort in the Southern States. Pennsylvania, the great central common-"the workshop of the Union," as Senator Wallace calls it, has a larger interest in sectional tranquillity than any other community of equal numbers in the country. Its people will do well to study the logic of Senator Wallace's wise and pithy speech.

One Returning Roarder Less.

The death of McLin of the Fiorida Returning Board is not lamented by the Fraudulent Administration. After he confessed the crime by which four electoral votes belonging to TILDEN were absolutely stolen, he fell from grace in the eyes of JOHN SHERMAN, who made the bargains by which HAYES was counted in, and who thenceforward treated McLIN as a personal enemy. McLin was a weak, rather than a constitutionally bad man. He was controlled by the party forces around him, and by the presence and influence of Noves, Wallace, and other immediate friends of HAYES, who went to Florida to aid in consummating the iniquity, and who are now enjoying the rewards of their part in the great Fraud.

Criminal as was the conduct of McLIN and his associate Cowing, who constituted a majority of the Returning Board, it is not so bad as was the action of the Electoral Commission, and particularly of the three Judges, MILLER, STRONG, and BRADLEY. The excuse that Judge MILLER recently made for his vote, after admitting that TIL-DEN had a majority of eight or ten thousand in Louisiana, does not apply to Florida at In the case of Louisiana there was no judicial inquiry or decison affecting the Returning Board. In Florida the highest court of the State, with a majority of Republican Judges, after ordering a recount of the votes cast, and reviewing the whole proceedings, solemnly declared that the TILDEN electors had received a legal majority, and were en-

titled to east the four votes of Florida. An offer was made to the Electoral Commission to submit the record of this decision, with all the preliminary papers, to enlighten the judgment of the tribunal, upon the supposition that the members composing it desired to reach an upright conclusion that would stand investigation after it had been announced. Eight of the lifteen voted to exclude this testimony; and three of these eight were Judges of the Supreme Court, accustomed to pay deference to the high tribunals of every State. Now they turned a deaf ear to every appeal, and it is an open secret that BRADLEY, who at first had prepared an opinion accepting the de-This sum is about three-fifths of a divi- cision of the Florids court, was induced to that they were dying, and yet you would not

change it and go over to HAYES at the last Hence it is that McLin stands out almost creditably, poor, infirm creature that he was, compared with these three Justices

The Example of Diaz.

The peril threatened in Mexican politics has been averted by the prudence of Gen. DIAZ. The scheme of reelecting him to the Presidency grew so fast that its friends lately claimed to have a majority of the States in favor of repealing, during the coming winter, the constitutional prohibition which, while it stands, makes his candidacy impossible. Diaz, however, has himself put an end to this plot. In his message, delivered to the Mexican Congress on the 16th of September, he refuses to be a candidate for reflection, and declares that the prohibitory clause in the Constitution must be maintained.

Assuming him to be sincere, Gen. Ponfinio

DIAZ, by this act of self-control, has established a claim on the respect of his countrymen. With all the machinery of official power at his disposal, he could doubtless have forced a second term on the people, despite the present prohibition, which he would have had duly abrogated. He might not even have needed to resort to official machinery; for, if we may believe his friends, so great is his popularity that he would have been reëlected voluntarily by the Mexican people, in case the legal obstacle could have been seasonably removed, But by word and by deed President DIAZ was committed against reflection. The cry that his predecessor was seeking to unlawfully continue his sway had been raised by him when he marshalled his troops to overthrow LERDO. The programme that he and his fellow revolutionists laid out was one of single-term presidencies; and no sooner was DIAZ well planted in authority than he caused to be introduced into the Mexican Congress the prohibition against reclections which is now an amendment to the Constitution and a law of the land.

Such a record Diaz could not honorably destroy; but it is nevertheless creditable to him that he has promptly put down the tempting plan to make a reclection seem the will of the people. His reelection would have been disastrous to Mexico, by furnishing a perpetual ground for pronunciamientos against his authority, and his second term would very likely have plunged Mexico into anarchy. Even if he had been rejected by the people, his candidacy would have been disastrous, as showing the hopelessness of expecting greed of power to be ever sacrifleed in Mexico. Gen. DIAZ has not waited for the trying moment when a nomination should be forced upon him which he would yet feel a compunction in accepting; he has decided and announced his decision in ad-

Carrying States.

The sanguine Republicans are prophesy ing that the Democrats will not carry a single Northern State in the elections this year; and in the same breath they speak of the Republicans having carried California and Maine. Well, if falling short of getting a majority of the votes cast at a State election can be properly called carrying it, then the Republicans succeeded in California and in Maine, and are likely to succeed in the same way in several other Northern States this fall.

We venture a prediction by way of set-off to this Republican prophecy. Outside of New England, we do not believe the Republicans will cast a majority of the votes in any State where elections are yet to be held with the exception of Iowa. We are likely to have some queer developments this fall In nearly every State at least three tickets are in nomination, and in most of them there are four or five.

The Police Board held two sessions yesterday. In the morning Mr. MacLean offered a list of inspectors of election for the First Assembly District, including such names as DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, AUGUST BELMONT, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, EDWARD W. STOUGHTON, and CYRUS W. FIELD, and moved tion of eight or ten States, which are its | their appointment. As Mr. MacLean was not sure as to the politics of the last two men, Mr. FRENCH moved to substitute the names of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and CHARLES F. MACLEAN Both the amendment and the original motion were declared carried, Mr. MacLean declining to vote on the former, and Mr. WHEELER on the

> In the evening Mr. Morrison offered a similar list, including the names of well-known and wealthy Tammany Democrats, for inspectors in the Second Assembly District, and moved their appointment. A motion to refer from the Republican side of the table was lost by a tie vote, as was also the motion to appoint. Similar lists were successively offered for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Assembly Districts, with the same result, the Democratic members of the Board voting for the appointment of the men named, and the Republican members voting against it. Then after a motion to adjourn had been lost by a tie vote, Messrs, FRENCH and WHEELER took their hats and went home, leaving the Board with-

> out a quorum. The extraordinary session of the General Term was short a Judge yesterday, Noah Davis being laid up in consequence of fooling with poiscnous ivy. After some talk among lawyers, the reading of an affidavit, which Messrs. FRENCH and WHEELER set forth their belief that Mayor Cooper was not acting in good faith, and an explanation from Mr DAVID DUDLEY FIELD that the order saked for was a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Police Board to appoint as the remaining inspectors of election duly qualified persons belonging to the organization known as Tammany Hall Democrats, the court adjourned until noon to-day.

In consequence of this adjournment, Mayor Coopen postponed the hearing in the cases of lommissioners MacLuan, Monnison, and WHEELER until Saturday.

Some studious observers affirm that there is just as much human nature in the average Indian as in the Hon. Carl Schuz himself. Wait for the Ute side of the story.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas is just now or the investigation griddle, and, it must be said. is getting burned. The accusation was that he bribed members of the Legislature to vote for his return to the United States Senate. Instead of courting investigation, he did what he could to prevent it, but it was ordered, and this is a sample of the testimony elicited on Wednes

"Ground L. Whith testified that he had gone to the Tim House to meet a friend and saw Darrous and Col Dawss. Darrous asked witness how he would you and learning that he was for Houres, said he had \$5.05 which had been hunded to tim to the said which he will then offered \$5.05 it the witness would you to the win then offered \$5.05 it the witness would you for lessalts. Witness refused, and Darrous asked him not to give him away.

Should there be much more testimony of this sort, there is likely to be a vacancy on the Republican side in the Senate Chamber.

If a true story is told by the Indian runner who lately reached Santos Agency from SPOTTED TAIL'S reservation, Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S visit to the latter place had an unpleasant incident. According to the runner, Spotted Tall. said to Schunz, referring specially to the Cheyennes and Poncas: "All the Indians whom you have sent to the Indian Territory who have died there you have murdered." Mr. SCHUBZ replied: "I did not send them there; it was another man who did that:" upon which the Sioux chief retorted: "Some man forced the Poncas to go down there; you knew that they were there,

let them come back." Such is the story as Mr. TIBBLES heard it, and as he writes it to the Boston Advertiser. The exact words may not have been repeated by the runner, but those atributed to Mr. Schunz sound like the pithy version of a familiar speech, laying on "previous Administrations" the responsibility for

the horrors in Indian affairs committed under

To-day DAPT's team of English profes sional cricketers, the most skilful that ever visited this country or any other, are to contend with twenty-two of New York and vicinity at Staten Island. The career of the visitors through Canada was one of unbroken triumph it may even be said, of unbroken slaughter. Crossing the line, the Peninsular Club of New York and the twenty-two of Central New York at Syracuse have only served to repeat their triumph. To-day's game, therefore, will be expected to emphasize it, yet after a struggle sufficient to allow the spectators to witness the best batting, bowling, and fielding of our day. When the British team moves on to Philadelphia, they may perhaps encounter a more prolonged contest against a picked Twenty-two there, as the United Eleven of Philadelphia easily defeated by the remarkable score of a full inning and nine runs to spare, even the famous Irish Eleven, up to that time supposed to be in-

The Milk River massacre gives an opportunity to compare the speed of a man with that of a horse, at long distance. RANKIN, the scout who took the news from the place of ambush to Rewlins, made the distance, 160 miles, on horseback in twenty-four hours. He probably had anything but smooth country through which to ride. Whether he was able to change horses does not appear. Life or death to the little band, who were intrenched, depended on his speed, and he doubtless did his best. ROWELL he winner of the ASTLEY belt, made last week, on a smooth track and under the most favorable circumstances, just 127 miles in the same length of time. HAZAEL, in the London match. ran 137 miles in twenty-four hours, and in the relocipede contest last spring the elder DE NOIELLE rode 217 miles in twenty-four hours.

It was silly for Courtney to complain of blistered hands and his fever, and for HANLAN to mourn lest his emaciated body and weak stomach should prevent him from winning the race. People simply laughed at them. The reporters write that both are pictures of health and strength, and the telegraph announces that they amuse themselves, in their practice by rowing past steamboats and performing all sorts of wonderful feats with the oars. Their ills seem to have been forgotten. That the stories were started to influence betting seems plain.

The race attracts widespread attention COURTNEY and HANLAN are probably the best wo oarsmen in the world. Their Lachine race was very close, as this one promises to be if

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD's promise to his English friend, Dean STANLEY, has been redeemed. A neat stone, neatly inscribed, now marks the spot where handsome John André was hanged. At least it did mark the spot at half past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which hour our reporter came away. We are sorry to hear that some of the neighboring armers, who disapprove of Mr. Field's proreedings, have not yet wholly dismissed from their minds the idea of making away with his monument. They can find much better ways of expressing their patriotic feelings than by committing trespass upon Mr. FIELD's land and defacing or destroying his property.

Besides Mr. FIELD and the reporters, only a dozen visitors looked on while the workmen placed the stone in position; and some of these incidentally informed the reporters that their presence did not indicate approval. Mr. Field did not deliver an address.

The devices on O'LEARY's belt, to be walked for next week, include flags of America. Great Britain, France, and Ireland. It might safely have added others, especially the German. to judge from the original entries. These included not only such names as VERRAULT. Mr. GRET, CHEVALIER, and LANGLOIS, and such as O'RILEY, O'CONNOR, SCULLY, DONNELLY, CUR-BAN, CALLAHAN, MAHONEY, MONAGHAN, FITZ-PATRICE, and FITZGERALD, but also BEHRMAN, BRONDGEEST, KROHNE, KASSIMER, and KEM-MERER. An advantage that America enjoys is that she can always at short notice give any public performance an international coloring out of her own population, as even the twentyfive selected entries in the O'LEARY walk show.

A West Pointer having been trapped and once we have a fresh outery from the usual quarters for an increase of the regular army. It is an utterly foolish outery. If the army were be reduced to-day one-half, the probability of Indian wars would be greatly diminished.

Colston, the Big Swede, is doing his regular six days' walk, this week, at Baltimore. The week before last, and the week before that he employed in walking at Boston and at Providence. Why he should have taken a week of rest last week is as hard to account for as why he does not walk next week at Gilmore's; but perhaps he may be going to walk during those six days somewhere else. He ought to have the belt for unremitting industry in pedestrianism.

Even as the affair stands now, the United States has paid dearly for that bit of land which Agent MEEKER confiscated for ploughing purposes against the rights and wishes of the

A Rattler in Prospect Park.

Snakes are not so numerous in the suburbs of Brooklyn as they were a few years ago. Occasionally, however, a black snake is seen there, and on Wednesday a young rattlesnake made its appearance in Prospect Park. Prospect Park is filled on pleasant days by pleasure seekers and mothers who take their children out for a walk, and a more inopportune place to meet so dangerous a customer could hardly be imagined. On Wednesday afternoon, as a lady was wheeling an infantnear the deep park, her attention was attracted by hearing another woman scream. Hastening forward she discovered that the cause of the woman's fright was a small snake in the grass. The woman who had screamed did not faint, however, but picking up a stick she dealt the snake a sharp blow. The snake wriggied its tail for a minute and then died. The woman then remarked that it was a rattlesnake, and added that she had "seen om before." It proved to be a young rattler, eighteen inches in length, having one rattle and a button. Where this snake came from is a mystery. its appearance in Prospect Park. Prospect

He Objects to Hendricks

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in The Sex the other day a letter headed "H. and H."— Hancock and Hendricks—an alliterative combination Hancsex and hendricks—an alliterative combination which the correspondent arges as a reliable and winning licket. Lapprociate the unitary services of the first H. but not the pointiest services of the sider H. The ticket would not do. Any ticket to win minst be headed with the name of Samuel J. Tilden. He must have with him a soud, reliable Western man, not yet determined possibly Kwing, in the event of his electron), as second. Such a licket would simply be invincible.

CARDEN, N. J., Sept. 29.

A JERREY DEMOCRAY.

More Bonds to be Issued.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met esterday in the Mayor's office. Comptroller Kelly was uthorized to issue \$203,550 of dock bonds to pay for old Fig. 44, North River, once used by the Imman Steamship line, and recently perchased by the city. A resolution was then assed ceding to the United States Government all the city's title to lands required for the improvement of the Harlem River. A report of ex-Commissioner of Accounts Harlem River. A report of ex-Commissioner of Accounts Harlem River. A report of ex-Commissioner of the stocks and formed in the stocking time as \$11.874-201.86, Find Commissioner end of the books of the Stakette Fund Commissioner end. The books of the Stakette ment of the city's fluances published in the City Record on July 3, 1879.

Postni Becisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—It has been decided at the Post Office Department that stamps on misdirected letters stopped in the office of deposit and returned to the sender for better direction shall, provided the letter has not been transmitted directly the male, though cancelled, be accepted as good for forwarding. Also that stamps on letters for foreign countries requiring premay ment that are stopped for deficient postage shall be re garded as an installment of proper prepayment.

Found after Thirty-four Years, BALTIMORE, Oct. 2,-In 1845 the Catholic church in Martinaburg, W. Va., was broken into and rebbed of its altar adornments, among which were a half dozen heavily plated candelabra. On Monday last these candelabra were found by a hunter, buried in the THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Prevailing Confidence in Cornell's Elec-tion Modified by Some Doubts. ALBANY, Oct. 1 .- On the surface, the rospects of Republican success were never petter than they are at the present time. In public the leaders talk with the utmost conidence of carrying the State, and rate their clurality as high as 50,000. But in private, those who are usually well informed are now more anxious to learn what is going on than to

reveal what they know. One of them said:

We shall probably elect Cornell, but it is not

the dead sure thing that most of our people

think it is. We are fighting Samuel J. Tilden, and he is the shrewdest politician in this or any other State. He appeared to throw away all his chances of success when he invited the Tamnany bolt and split the Democratic party. But I have had a suspicion from the first that he was playing a game larger than we could understand, and that between his consummate skill and his barrel he would contrive to bring about unexpected results. The greatest danger to which the Republicans are exposed is overconfidence. Many of them seem to imagine that if they sit still, and let the Robinson men and the Kelly men fight it out, the two Democratic factions will destroy each other and turn the State over to Cornell. That is a mistake, We can win because on a full vote there is not more than a difference of 10,000 between the two parties, and Kelly and the Greenbackers together can be trusted to draw off at least 50,000 votes from Robinson. But it is never safe to build large hopes on the quarrels of your opponents. The Democrats may patch up a eace before election day, or Kelly may find himself without a substantial backing. The Republicans, however, have gained already a decided advantage from the Democratic dissensions. Our people gnined were inclined to accept defeat as a foregone onclusion. They could not see much chance of carrying the State, and they were getting inifferent and apathetic. But the Democratic row inspired them with new hope and fresh zeal. Their prospect of success was so improved that they went to work. If they keep on working to the end of the canvass they will win a victory whether the Democrats remain apart or come together. But right here is the difficulty: Their lack of hope made them despondent; their sudden accession of courage rendered them active; and now their overcon-fidence threatens to betray them. I think our newspapers make a mistake in claiming an easy victory as the result of Democratic discord. Horace Greeley, when he was a power in the Republican party, always wrote freely on the ossibilities of defeat when he was most confident of success. Such warnings never di-minish the ardor of the faithful, and they stimulate continued efforts."

"Is Mr. Cornell the strongest candidate that your party could have named?" I asked. "I don't know. He is strong enough for all practical purposes. His strength is the strength

of the party. He has neither fallen behind nor gone ahead of the orthodox standards of Republicanism. I repeat that we shall probably win, but it will not be done by folding our arms and trusting to the Democrats."

These were the remarks of one of Mr. Cornell's friends. I next consulted one of his Republican enemies, whose hostility to him and to Senator Conkling is intense, but who retains his regular relations to the party. He said: "It is part of Roscoe Conkling's good luck that this fight in the Democratic party should occur at this particular time. Under ordinary circumstances 50,000 Republicans would have scratched Cornell's name from their tickets. but they are convinced now that twice that number of Democrats will bolt Robinson, and finding that their protest would be of no effect they have decided to go in and support the regular ticket and postpone their revenge till some more opportune occasion."

Then you think there will be no serious de-

fection from the Republican ranks?"
"Not if things continue as they are at present to the day of the election. But I can imagine a condition of affairs which would make an immense difference. If it became clear toward the end of October that the Tammany revolt was subdued, and that Kelly could not carry more than 10,000 or 15,000 voters with him, and that Robinson's reelection was probable, then you would see an uprising of the anti-Conkling Republicans which would bury Cornell so deep that he couldn't hear Gabriel's horn when it ounded. But since the experience of the Liberals in 1872 every Republican who hopes for anything in politics, now or hereafter, has learned to be exceedingly cautious. If Cornell is to be elected, we who are not Mr. Conkling's followers must be able to show that we helped to elect him, or it will go hard with us. But if he is to be defeated-" Here the speaker brought his remarks to a sudden close, apparently with the idea that I could fill out the unfinished sentence; but I can't.

Another Republican of considerable influence, in the central part of the State, said: The election in New York will be decided on the 14th of October in Ohio. If Foster should se elected by the majority that his friends claim for him, Cornell's election would follow simost as a matter of course. But if Foster is defeated and Ewing is elected I should not want to be held responsible for the result here. There are a million voters in this State, of whom one-tenth are without any fixed political opinions. Sometimes they don't vote at all; but if they see that the current is setting strongly in one direction or the other they come out and act with the winning side. The Republicans have reason to be satisfied thus far with the elections. They gained an unexpected victors in California, and recovered the power which they lost last year in Maine. But if they are beaten in Ohio, Maine and Chilfornia will be forgotten and all the prestige of victory will go to the Democrats. The worst of it is that some of our leaders do not attach any importance to this phase of the canvass. They look on Ohio as John Sherman's ground, and argue that the only effect of Foster's defeat would be to weaken Sherman's Presidential boom. But that is not the way the masses look at it, by any means, The average voter will see in the loss of Ohio a decline in Republican strength as compared with 1876, or with 1875, the year preceding the last Presidential campaign. He will also remember that Ohio has been confidently claimed by most of the Republican papers during the past six weeks, and if it is lost he will learn to distrust their claims hereafter. My opinion is,

however, that we shall carry Ohio." A politician from the northern part of the State had these remarks to offer: "The Republican managers will blunder if they devote much of their attention in this campaign to the cities. Our danger is in the rural regions, in the agricultural districts. A good many farmers are ready to swallow the bold assertion of the Democrats that the credit of reducing the taxes belongs to Lucius Robinson. These farmers have always been the most faithful of Republi cans, and any serious defection among them would upset all our calculations. They must be seen and influenced, and it can only be done by a thorough canvass, in which State issues shall be fully and fairly discussed. In all the leading cities of the State the Republicans will get a much larger vote than usual, owing to Demo cratic dissensions. But we cannot afford to fall behind in the country, for it is there that the great bulk of our strength has always been located."

Lest the foregoing opinions should convey a gloomy impression of the Republican outlook, it is proper to add that all the representatives of that party with whom I have talked expect that Cornell will be elected.

Stolen Bonds Unearthed. BALTIMORE, Oct. 2. In September, 1878, the

National Bank of Baltimore was reblied of two tin boxes one containing \$35,000 in bank notes belonging to bank, and the other containing bonds of various coal and other companies, aggregating \$28,000. On Friday last a young man, while bunting in the woods near Woodberry. bout three units from this rity saw two men cetting with an translar, apparency sounding for a ring bornet. On Thestay last, while gaming in

THE COLOR LINE IN THE SANCIUARY. should Negroes be Allowed to Partake of the

Lord's Supper with the Whites! MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Oct. 1,-The Marlorough church war, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, the color-line question, still con-tinues to be the all-absorbing subject of local interest in this section. The diffi-culty arose through a vote taken by order of the Rev. J. H. Cooley, who was occupying the pulpit of the Methodist church of this village during the absence of its regular pastor This vote was to determine whether the colored members should hereafter partake of the Lord's Supper along with their white brethren, and resulted in the affirmative. As the members of the church were divided on this question, the announcement of the vote was received with no slight signs of dissatisfaction by many of them. some of whom had for years been on the church roll. Leading officers and members openly avowed their intention to sever their connection with the church. Of course, Mr. Cooley had his friends. and as the color-line question tinued to cause dissension and strife in a heretofore Christian community, the reverend gentleman deemed it his duty to "rise and ex-plain," which he accordingly did in a letter to a local newspaper. The letter appeared on Sept. 25, and resulted in rekindling anew the dying embers. In his letter Mr. Cooley says:

20. and resulted in rekindling anew the dring embers. In his letter Mr. Cooley says:

My text was, "Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate," from which I endeavored to deliver a practical discourse, and at the closs of which I administered the Lord's Supper, When this sermon was ended I stated to the congregation that there was a small matter in relation to the Lord's Supper which ought to be attended to; and although it was the most proper for the pastor to speak of it, yet it being a delicited question no pastor wished to do so, and it was indefinitely postponed. As it was in regard to no law or rule of the church, and was only a custom which had cropt in imperceptibly without date, and only needed a postate vote to set it aside. I requested permission of the congregation to make a statement and suggestion. I they stated that if any good member of the church should be degraded and be required to wait until all other members of the church had supped, only because his hair was white, he would not make the world and the modern of the church and make the proposition was that all good colored brethren had meekly endured. I then wentured to ask the people of the church and congregation to give an expression of popular opinion by a show of hands of the church be hereafter invited to come to the alter a any time doring the administration of the Lord's Supper. Noboly had ever spoken to me about it, nor had I ever spoken to any one concerning it, except Dr. Osbon. What I did I thought was perfectly right and my duty tod. I think so still. But I am willing to be corrected it I am wrong.

spears to any one concerning it, except Dr. Osbon. What iddd I thought was perfectly right and my duty to do. I think so still. But I am willing to be corrected it I am wrong.

The Rev, J. H. Cooley is a superannusted preacher of the Providence Conference, and is a resident of Montclair. N. J. That he stirred up a horners nest in the M. E. Church here when he proposed the vote on the color line question, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. A. M. Osbon, the regular pastor of the church, is plainly evident. Every day the strife waxes warmer, and the end is not yet. It is feared that it will cause a division in the church.

It was generally believed that Dr. Osbon would reply to Mr. Cooley's letter in the pulpit on Sunday last. In this they were not mistaken. At the morning service he said that he would endeavor to straighten out the color-line question in the evening. Throughout the day small knots of people gathered upon the street corners of the village and quietly discussed the situation. In the evening the church was crowded. The venerable Dr. Osbon began by saying that certain persons had said or insinuated that when he had any dirty work to do he went off somewhere and got somebody else to do it for him. He was able, he said, to do his own work, dirty or clean, and this particular fact he wanted the congregation to understand. Dr. Osbon emphatically denied even having ever requested Mr. Cooley to propose the vote.

"My record, after preaching the Gospel fifty years," continued the clergyman, who preached the semi-evennial sermon at the annual Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, held in Newburgh in April last, "will show that I do not entertain such viewsas thesa. I have never asked the colored people to come forward, nor have I repelled them. It has been stated," continued Dr. Osbon, "that, unless the action taken was rescinded a number of the white members of this church would withdraw. To them I wish to say that there is nothing to rescind. The section taken is vold. Nolvaly had any right to propose a vote

what he has said."

A large number of the members of the church say: "We believe Dr. Osbon to be in the right. He did the correct thing in clearing his character in the pulpit. We have the utmost confidence in him." Others say: "The Doctor's explanation on Sunday makes the matter as clear as mud; we can see through it now just as plain as we could before." And thus the color-line war stands at present in this village.

Mining Properties as Investments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Wedneeday's Sux I saw a communication from California, in which the opinion was expressed that this is the golden opportunity for floating swindling mining schemes, and that in a year it will be dangerous to offer a mine for sals in New York. To both of these propositions I beg to

In the first place, the market is not favorably situated for floating fraudulent schemes, and those that are offered are disposed of with difficulty. Capitalists are learning that investments in mining require at least as much caution as these in any other business, and they begin to demand an equivalent for their money. Mine owners are not recuring for properties more than fair prices, and a mine has to show good developments, ore in sight, and a good title to obtain notice at all. The experience and characters, three standards of men of the line is the application contains an application contains an application of the line is the application of the contact of the business, the returns are larger, more territan, and more permanent than its asy held now open to investors. Mines purchased for value shown, developed by the contained as prevate business is always managed, to seeme success, will yield supremass profits with segregation by next year is not interested in profitable neines will be next and are in this city.

J. C. Cooren.

Col. Ellis Says He Has Not Challenged Jefferson Davis's Lawyer.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In Tuesday's Head I find what is termed an "interview held on a ferryboat" with myself. This publication of the so called interview was, for the most part, unauthorized by myself, and it is inaccurate in stating that I had either recived from or sent a challenge to Mr. Walker, Jefferso Davis's counsel, nor did I write him that he was a har. Most of the conversation which I held with the reporter was intended to be private, and I requested him to keep it to bimselt. I do not recallect using the great mainlier of expletives ascribed to me. I said then and re-peat now that the instructions cast out against me by the William of the contractions. Walker were not correct, which was caused by operation for the control of the con ed mo S studiously from ventilating my own privates through the papers, and shall continue to do so.

S. Pancy Ellis, 1708 Latayette avenue, Brooklyn.

Prof. Nordenskjold's Dinry. From the Berlin Tayblatt.

Here is an extract from the diary of Prof. Nordenskiold, the arctic explorer. The steamer Vera lett Hatchbore on July 23, 1878. We stopped at Fromisy to lay in provisions and turs. The nee detained us for four days in Tayor. On Aug. 19 we received the Northeast Caple. Then we went along the shore, and found the sea amost tree from the nee. On Sept. 25 we reached, without difficulty, the month of the Lena. Then our frombes began, on Sept. 25 we reached, without difficulty, the month of the Lena. Then our frombes began. On Sept. 25 we exclude to those on account of the nee that closely surrounded us. No one on the steamer was down with the activity. We witnessed the shortest day—the sun shore only for three hours. We made many observations and experiments. At 47° 7° N and 173° 24° W. we comid a colony of the Techukachey, which occupied about now sujerious. They turnshed us when complete and the statement of the technique of the technique and the statement of the statement of the colony of the Technique to the statement of the sta Here is an extract from the diary of Prof. ordenskield, the arctic explorer. The steamer Vega

Insurgent Heverses in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct 2.- The Spanish columns con thus to detest the insurgents. The newspapers of Santings do Cuba publish reports of insurgent surrenders daily. The combined biroes of diminimum Macco and daily. The combined biroes of diminimum Macco and Majores.

Judge Brummond to Resign.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- It is announced that Judge Drummond, on completing his 70th year, on the 16th mat, will retre from the bench as Jacker of the United States Great Court, in the Seventh Circuit. He has been on the bench twenty-mine years.

Dom Pedro's Girt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.- The Washington Monnent Society met today, and a letter was read from Dam Pedro, Emperor of Brazil formally presenting to the societs the stones which he has sent to this country to be placed in the management.

\$15,600 for a Leg. Postron, Cot. 2.—In the Supreme Court this minimize the may accorded \$15.855 to 1.0 m K. Green, who had a log at the wolfaster discaster in the rich Colomy Railroad on Oct. 8, 1878. Green sued for \$20,000 SUNBEAMS.

-Among the MSS, that George Ellot is mable, owing to the state of her health, to finish, is an exay on Mr. Herbert Syrucer, her early intellectual obid-

gations to whom are well known -A new mode of collecting honey is being

tried in Germany. A small apparatus, with wires, gives the bees an electric shock, and they fall to the bottom of the hive, remaining motionless for several he Married three times and but 17 years of

to is the history of a Mrs. Rhodes now co New Hampshire Referm School. She was sentenced on complaint of her husband for disorderly conduct.

-The Sandemanians are a peculiar religious people of Danbury, Conn. They have no paster conversions; but in their church is a circular table, around

which they sit, on Sondays, and discuss scriptor Sir Stafford Northcote's country house bad a narrow escape from burning lately. It is a stately mansion called Pynes, three miles from Excter, where Sir Stafford's family has been seated for several centu-ries. Sir Stafford is far from rich and has a large family.

-Fifty thousand pligrims from all parts of Poland assembled at distributed on Sept. 8, and the Virgin appeared as in former years, at the 8 A. M. service, but instead of four weing her, as last year, there were only two, a widow and a girl. The details they separately gave perfectly agreed.

—Socialism in Germany has not been crushed by Bismarck. A recent funeral of a promuent leader of the Socialist party was attended by sympathizers and deputations from all parts of the ampire and from Switzerland, and a procession numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 men followed the body to the grave. -A commercial traveller at Marseilles

having refused leave to his maidservant to take his daughter to the skating rink, they did not appear next morning, and on the bedroom being burst open both were found sufficated. A note in the maid's writing said: "You shall no longer, have your daughter; I take her to a better world." Their ages were 26 and 14. -The discovery has been made near Neuvied, in Germany, of what is supposed to be one of the

by Tacitus. It contains charcoal, potsherds or rough de-scription, and remains of bones, and on the time wall is the drawing of a running horse, apparently scratched with a hard stone and evincing a certain amount of skill. -Colley Cibber's version of "Richard III.," made by interpolating his own language and parts of other Shakespearean plays, has long been the one in use on the stage. Edwin Booth last season discarded this form, and presented the play as Shakespeare wrote

obterranean stores of the ancient Germans mentioned

it, except for omissions. This year John McCallough appears in a compromise between Shakespeare and Cipper. -William Lydie and Charles Morris were a young woman's rival suitors, at Asheville, N. C. After considerable coqueitish lesitation she chose Morris and promised to marry him. The revengeful Lydie caught rris in the woods, bound him to a tree, and disfigured

im with a knife in a horrible manner, for which the fiend has been sentenced to sixty years' im; -Willie White was the three-year-old pet of a farmer's family at Fulton, Wis., and George Baum-gartner, agod 16, was the drudge. George contrasted its own hard usage with the tender treatment of his employer's child until violent only and hatred were the re-sait. One day Willie was found hanged by the neck, his throat cut from ear to car, and George was missing.

-Bishop Merriman began the delivery of

sermon in the Episcopal cathedral at Grahamtown, arrica. Dean Williams immediately began to preach in louder voice, and the Bishop was forced to retire. An celesiastical court sentenced the Dean to a month's susension for his interference, but he refused to submit to he punishment, continued his usual services, and was ustained by his congregation. -Margaret Robertson, or Duncan, the

oldest woman in Scotland, died at Coupar Argus a few days ego. She was born in 1773, and her husband, a weaver, died fifty years sgo, and left her with a daugher, who is still alive, and over 60. Mrs. Dancan was a heavy smoker, and until recently, when she became blind, was in possession of all her faculties. Her last liliness was only of a week's duration. -In the midst of the performance of an atravaganza at a Boston theatre an old man rises in the arquet and says that he is displeased with his seat, as

ie is unable to hear well. One of the actors invites him to sit in a chair on the stage, which he does, and finally takes a ludicrous part in the acting. It is not until near the close of the piece, so mever is the imposition, that the audience sees the old man is a member of the company -A new forage plant has lately been inreduced into Egypt, which, when mown down, grows sgain at the rate of a fact in four days. It is a denisen of Mexico, and is called there the Teosinic, its hotanical ame being Eachbase becoviers. It is rich in saccharine

has been tried in the wouth of Europe it has been sucortherly latitudes. -The trials of Italy also this year are aggravated by the appearance in several districts of the freaded disease which has worked so much haved in the vineyards of France. Already she is suffering from a failure of the silk crop and a sport harvest, and as she is poor she is ill able to struggle against a new calamity. It is hoped, however that it will be easier to eradicate the phylloxera than in France, because in Italy the vines

atter and highly nutritions. Wherever its cultivation

eccupying the intervening space, as in classical times, whereas in France the vines intermingle. -Of the war waged between man and east in India the yearly statistics are once more putlished, and it would seem that during 1977 the slaughter was terrible. Nineteen thousand six hundred and ninets 1,180 by other wild animals, and 16,777 by snakes. Fifty three thousand cattle, moreover, succumbed in the fight. On the other side, under stimulus of a reward amounting to more than £10,000, 22,851 wild beasts and 127,205 snakes have been killed; a large total in itself, but small when the losses man and domestic animals have sus

are planted at a distance from one another, other plant

tained are taken into consideration. -The condition of the Jews of Roumelia s not more enviable than that of their fellow believers n Roumania. They are exposed to constant danger at the hands of the mob in the two principalities alike, and in both there are numerous political leaders as well as newspapers who make capital by assaults upon them, and by inciting acts of violence against them. The Roses, a leading Bulgarian journal, was recently expected to offial censure and warning on account of such conduct The notification closes with a stern warmus not to rereat the offence. But the Marine, evidently feeling that t has a strong backing, takes the reprimand very coelly, and is doubtless ready to dety it at the first opportunity

-A farmer and his shepherd were together n a field near Sowyn, Merionethshire, in Walrs, looking atter a large flock of sheep. Suddenly a peculiar crack ling sound caused them to lift up their heads, when to their astonishment they perceived the aheaves in an adoming wheat field being whirled about by some invisible agency. The course of the destroyer appeared to be directed to where the flock of sheep were quirily grazing. With a rushing sound what proved to be a shiriwind was upon them, and in a few seconds scattered the sheep ab ut like chaff. One of them was lifted by the force of the whirlwind a tremendous height into the air, and fell to the ground dead. The wind passed quickly away in a westerly direction, without further damage.

-The expression of grief has recently cen a subject of investigation by an Italian physiologist M. Paolo Mentegazza, who has studied with great care all the contractions which suffering produces in the farmen the contractions which suffering produces in the falliat face, and endeavored to arrive at an exact distinction of the phenomena of real from those of simulated sorrest All the forms of dolorous hypocrisy he exposes merilessly. The following, according to M. Mentegazza are signs of fetgaed griefs 1. The expression is nearly always exaggerated relatively to the cause of the greef 2, the visage is not pale, and the muscular disturbance is the termittent; 3, the skin has its normal heat, 4. There is to 4 harmony in the mimicry of grief, and one is a certain contractions, estain relaxations, which me which washing in real grief; 5, the pulse is required in consequence of the exaggerated muscular mixeum of 5.4 surprise, or any object which vividly attracts the atter tion, suffices to make the tragic mask importantly fall off; 7, sometimes one succeeds in discovering among the tears, the sobs, and heartrending lamentations, the preence of a chuckle, which expresses, perhaps the main nant pleasure of practising a deception, s. the expression is eccentric, or is wholly wanting in concentric forms

-Some interesting evidence as to the character of modern fighting is supplied by a recently published volume, the Report of the English Status House Committee on their operations in the late Riseo-Turkish war. Besides a record of operations the book contains some general reports on surgical matrix so that other surgeons employed. In these there is to be found nearly unanimonal testimony, first as to the comparation fewness of wounds from the "white arm, as swell bayonets, lances, and such like weapons are a factor of termed in French military language. The world just of interest is the greater ease with which and word the healed when they were not at once fatal. So will work to were more numerous in the latter part of the war to at in the earlier, says Mr. Harker, and they were easily. Bavonet wounds were much rare thousands of wounded men," says for Pinker's not see more than half a dozen suffering them lance, or bayonet wounds." The experience whom he questioned was the same. The rest wented to that not only is actual hand to hand fighters say you modern warfare, but that modern weapons are terill adapted for it. The lance requires elfore very adrest management; the sales needs we've bestly strength, and not a little skill, to make the sector the bayonet is a most climary weapon. I and the short Choorks dagger are, thinks lit much more effective than the ordinary of On the other hand, the mostern cide higher the a terrible weapon in its effects, even who kill, and the wounds it indicts seem to be a see serious than those of the aid spherical ball.